

Gail S. Halvorsen 'Candy Bomber' Veterans Center".

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the measure.

Mr. SCHATZ. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 2514) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 2514

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF THE COL. GAIL S. HALVORSEN "CANDY BOMBER" VETERANS CENTER.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Gail Halvorsen was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, on October 10, 1920, and spent his youth with his family on small farms in Utah and Idaho.

(2) After a brief stint at Utah State University, Gail Halvorsen joined the Civilian Pilot Training Program where he earned his pilot's license in 1941. During that same year, Halvorsen joined the Civil Air Patrol as a pilot.

(3) Gail Halvorsen joined the United States Army Air Corps in 1942 and trained flying fighter jets with the Royal Air Force. Upon his return from training, he was assigned to fly transport missions in the South Atlantic Theater.

(4) After World War II and the division of Berlin into occupation zones, disputes broke out between the Western Allies and the Soviet Union over the future of Europe.

(5) Negotiations deteriorated, and in June of 1948 Soviet forces locked down all land routes connecting Western Germany with the allied portions of Berlin. Approximately 2,000,000 people in West Berlin were left completely isolated. Starvation, poverty, and desperate want ensued.

(6) In an effort to alleviate the immense human suffering, the allies decided to drop supplies to people of West Berlin from the air until a diplomatic solution to the blockade could be reached. Termed by United States forces "Operation Vittles", the Berlin Airlift began on June 26, 1948.

(7) Gail Halvorsen was assigned to Germany in 1948 to work as an airlift pilot where he flew C-47 and C-54 cargo planes as part of Operation Vittles.

(8) While on mission at Tempelhof Airport in Berlin, Halvorsen noticed a group of German children standing just outside the barb wire fence.

(9) The children were destitute and clearly had very little to eat. Halvorsen gave the children two sticks of gum he had in his pocket, which they split into little pieces to share among themselves.

(10) Colonel Halvorsen was deeply affected by the experience and wanted to do more to help. He promised the children he would drop more candy to them from his plane as he flew his regular airlift missions.

(11) Halvorsen told the children they would recognize his plane by a back-and-forth waggle of his wings as he flew over.

(12) Colonel Halvorsen enlisted his copilot and engineer in the project and began attaching their candy rations to miniature parachutes which they dropped from their plane to the starving children below.

(13) The children of Berlin gave Halvorsen many nicknames including "Uncle Wiggly

Wings", "The Chocolate Flier", "The Gum Drop Kid", and "The Chocolate Uncle". He eventually became known around the world as "The Candy Bomber".

(14) Lieutenant General William H. Turner, who directed the Berlin Airlift, learned about Halvorsen's efforts and officially expanded the idea into a full-blown operation known as "Little Vittles" as a play on the broader operation's name.

(15) As the candy drops continued, word of Operation Little Vittles reached the United States. Families, schoolchildren, and candy-makers in the United States began contributing candy and homemade parachutes that Halvorsen and other pilots could drop.

(16) When the Berlin Airlift ended, an estimated 250,000 parachutes containing approximately 21 tons of candy had been dropped by Halvorsen and his fellow airmen as a part of Operation Little Vittles.

(17) Halvorsen retired from the military in 1974 after 31 years of service and more than 8,000 hours of flying time.

(18) Since his retirement, Halvorsen has continued his humanitarian service. He has voluntarily represented the United States Air Force and the United States abroad and has re-enacted his famous candy drops several times in Berlin and around the world.

(19) Halvorsen has also been a tremendous boon to his community through church service and other local contributions.

(20) Gail Halvorsen turned 100 years old on October 10, 2020.

(b) DESIGNATION.—The Provo Veterans Center of the Department of Veterans Affairs located at 360 State Street, Orem, Utah, shall after the date of the enactment of this Act be known and designated as the "Col. Gail S. Halvorsen 'Candy Bomber' Veterans Center".

(c) REFERENCE.—Any reference in any law, regulation, map, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the veterans center referred to in subsection (b) shall be considered to be a reference to the Col. Gail S. Halvorsen "Candy Bomber" Veterans Center.

PUERTO RICO RECOVERY ACCURACY IN DISCLOSURES ACT OF 2021

Mr. SCHATZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 182, H.R. 1192.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1192) to impose requirements on the payment of compensation to professional persons employed in voluntary cases commenced under title III of the Puerto Rico Oversight Management and Economic Stability Act (commonly known as "PROMESA").

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

【Of the enactment of this Act of a professional person if the professional person—

【(A) has failed to file statements of connections required by subsection (a) or has filed inadequate statements of connections;

【(B) except as provided in paragraph (3), is on or after the date of enactment of this Act not a disinterested person, as defined in section 101 of title 11, United States Code; or

【(C) except as provided in paragraph (3), represents, or holds an interest adverse to,

the interest of the estate with respect to the matter on which such professional person is employed.

【(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In making a determination under paragraph (1), the court may take into consideration whether the services and expenses are in the best interests of creditors and the estate.

【(3) COMMITTEE PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS.—An attorney or accountant described in section 1103(b) of title 11, United States Code, shall be deemed to have violated paragraph (1) if the attorney or accountant violates section 1103(b) of title 11, United States Code.】

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Puerto Rico Recovery Accuracy in Disclosures Act of 2021" or "PRRADA".

SEC. 2. DISCLOSURE BY PROFESSIONAL PERSONS SEEKING APPROVAL OF COMPENSATION UNDER SECTION 316 OR 317 OF PROMESA.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) LIST OF MATERIAL INTERESTED PARTIES.—The term "List of Material Interested Parties" means the List of Material Interested Parties established under subsection (c)(1).

(2) OVERSIGHT BOARD.—The term "Oversight Board" has the meaning given the term in section 5 of PROMESA (48 U.S.C. 2104).

(b) REQUIRED DISCLOSURE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In a case commenced under section 304 of PROMESA (48 U.S.C. 2164), no attorney, accountant, appraiser, auctioneer, agent, or other professional person may be compensated under section 316 or 317 of that Act (48 U.S.C. 2176, 2177) unless prior to making a request for compensation, the professional person has filed with the court a verified statement conforming to the disclosure requirements of rule 2014(a) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure setting forth the connection of the professional person with any entity or person on the List of Material Interested Parties.

(2) SUPPLEMENT.—A professional person that submits a statement under paragraph (1) shall promptly supplement the statement with any additional relevant information that becomes known to the person.

(3) DISCLOSURE.—Subject to any other applicable law, rule, or regulation, a professional person that fails to file or update a statement required under paragraph (1) or files a statement that the court determines does not represent a good faith effort to comply with this section shall disclose such failure in any filing required to conform to the disclosure requirements under rule 2014(a) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure.

(c) LIST OF MATERIAL INTERESTED PARTIES.—

(1) PREPARATION.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Oversight Board shall establish a List of Material Interested Parties subject to—

(A) the approval of the court; and

(B) the right of the United States trustee or any party in interest to be heard on the approval.

(2) INCLUSIONS.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), the List of Material Interested Parties shall include—

(A) the debtor;

(B) any creditor;

(C) any other party in interest;

(D) any attorney or accountant of—

(i) the debtor;

(ii) any creditor; or

(iii) any other party in interest;

(E) the United States trustee and any person employed in the office of the United States trustee; and

(F) the Oversight Board, including the members, the Executive Director, and the employees of the Oversight Board.

(3) EXCLUSIONS.—The List of Material Interested Parties may not include any person with a claim, the amount of which is below a threshold dollar amount established by the court that is consistent with the purpose of this Act.

(d) REVIEW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The United States trustee shall review each verified statement submitted pursuant to subsection (b) and may file with the court comments on such verified statements before the professionals filing such statements seek compensation under section 316 or 317 of PROMESA (48 U.S.C. 2176, 2177).

(2) OBJECTION.—The United States trustee may object to applications filed under section 316 or 317 of PROMESA (48 U.S.C. 2176, 2177) that fail to satisfy the requirements of subsection (b).

(e) LIMITATION ON COMPENSATION.—In a case commenced under section 304 of PROMESA (48 U.S.C. 2164), in connection with the review and approval of professional compensation under section 316 or 317 of PROMESA (48 U.S.C. 2176, 2177) filed after the date of enactment of this Act, the court may deny allowance of compensation or reimbursement of expenses if—

(1) the professional person has failed to file the verified disclosure statements required under subsection (b)(1) or has filed inadequate disclosure statements under that subsection; or

(2) during the professional person's employment in connection with the case, the professional person—

(A) is not a disinterested person (as defined in section 101 of title 11, United States Code) relative to any entity or person on the List of Material Interested Parties; or

(B) represents or holds an adverse interest in connection with the case.

Mr. SCHATZ. I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported amendment be agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The bill (H.R. 1192), as amended, was passed.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TRAINING FOR THE ACQUISITION WORKFORCE ACT

Mr. SCHATZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 142, S. 2551.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2551) to require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to establish or otherwise provide an artificial intelligence training program for the acquisition workforce, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mr. SCHATZ. I ask unanimous consent that the Peters amendment, which is at the desk, be considered and agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 4896) in the nature of a substitute was agreed to as follows:

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute)

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Artificial Intelligence Training for the Acquisition Workforce Act” or the “AI Training Act”.

SEC. 2. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TRAINING PROGRAMS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AI.—The term “AI” has the meaning given the term “artificial intelligence” in section 238(g) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (10 U.S.C. 2358 note).

(2) AI TRAINING PROGRAM.—The term “AI training program” means the training program established under subsection (b)(1).

(3) COVERED WORKFORCE.—The term “covered workforce” means—

(A) employees of an executive agency who are responsible for—

(i) program management;

(ii) the planning, research, development, engineering, testing, and evaluation of systems, including quality control and assurance;

(iii) procurement and contracting;

(iv) logistics; or

(v) cost estimating; and

(B) other personnel of an executive agency designated by the head of the executive agency to participate in the AI training program.

(4) DIRECTOR.—The term “Director” means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(5) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term “executive agency”—

(A) has the meaning given the term in section 133 of title 41, United States Code; and

(B) does not include—

(i) the Department of Defense or a component of the Department of Defense; or

(ii) the National Nuclear Security Administration or a component of the National Nuclear Security Administration.

(b) REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than annually thereafter, the Director, in coordination with the Administrator of General Services and any other person determined relevant by the Director, shall develop and implement or otherwise provide an AI training program for the covered workforce.

(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the AI training program shall be to ensure that the covered workforce has knowledge of the capabilities and risks associated with AI.

(3) TOPICS.—The AI training program shall include information relating to—

(A) the science underlying AI, including how AI works;

(B) introductory concepts relating to the technological features of artificial intelligence systems;

(C) the ways in which AI can benefit the Federal Government;

(D) the risks posed by AI, including discrimination and risks to privacy;

(E) ways to mitigate the risks described in subparagraph (D), including efforts to create and identify AI that is reliable, safe, and trustworthy; and

(F) future trends in AI, including trends for homeland and national security and innovation.

(4) UPDATES.—Not less frequently than once every 2 years, the Director shall update the AI training program to—

(A) incorporate new information relating to AI; and

(B) ensure that the AI training program continues to satisfy the requirements under paragraph (3).

(5) FORMAT.—The Director is encouraged to develop and implement or otherwise include under the AI training program interactive learning with—

(A) technologists;

(B) scholars; and

(C) other experts from the private, public, and nonprofit sectors.

(6) METRICS.—The Director shall ensure the existence of a means by which to—

(A) understand and measure the participation of the covered workforce; and

(B) receive and consider feedback from participants in the AI training program to improve the AI training program.

(7) SUNSET.—Effective 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act, this section shall have no force or effect.

The bill (S. 2551), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

EXTENDING CERTAIN COVID-19 BANKRUPTCY RELIEF PROVISIONS THROUGH MARCH 27, 2022

Mr. SCHATZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 3437, introduced earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3437) to extend certain COVID-19 bankruptcy relief provisions through March 27, 2022.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHATZ. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. SCHATZ. I know of no further debate on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate on the bill, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (S. 3437) was passed, as follows:

S. 3437

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “COVID-19 Bankruptcy Relief Extension Consolidation Act of 2021”.

SEC. 2. EXTENSIONS.

Section 1001 of division FF of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260; 124 Stat. 3216) is amended by striking “the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act” each place the term appears and inserting “March 27, 2022”.

Mr. SCHATZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.